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A25599

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BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS public limited company  
81 NEWGATE STREET  
LONDON, EC1A 7AJ, England  
Registered in England: 1800000

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

1867002

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

UNITED KINGDOM

4. Title of the invention

DATA SELECTION SYSTEM AND METHOD THEREFOR

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

DUTTON, Erica Lindley Graham

"Address for Service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

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Description **16**

Claim(s) **3** *SA*

Abstract **1**

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**18 January 1999**

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## DATA SELECTION SYSTEM AND METHOD THEREFOR

This invention relates to a system and method for accessing data and in particular concerns a system and method for accessing large quantities of data stored  
5 in a computer based record system.

Modern computer based record systems often contain large multi-dimensional databases which contain very large quantities of data. The utility of these systems often depends on the speed and accuracy with which selected data can be accessed in the database. Computer based data access systems capable of searching large  
10 databases and retrieving files and records according to one or more user defined parameters are known as are systems capable of searching and analysing data in such databases to provide statistical information about that data. In these systems data files or records are usually selected for retrieval or analysis on the basis of user defined logic parameters which relate to specific data fields in the data files or  
15 records being searched. User defined logic statements are also used to select data files or records in a similar way, that is to say, statements consisting of two or more user defined logic parameters in combination with a logic operand. In this way the data files or records are selected on a binary yes or no basis.

The ability to identify patterns in large quantities of data can be of significant  
20 commercial benefit, particularly to a commercial organisation that generates a large quantity of customer related data on a regular basis. For example, the call database of a large telecommunications company will contain valuable hidden information regarding groups of customers who have similar usage patterns etc. By identifying customers according to such patterns valuable customer information can be obtained  
25 and customer profiles developed.

A problem associated with large computer databases is that it can be extremely difficult to identify hidden patterns in the data using data access systems of the above mentioned type. One reason for this is that a detailed understanding of complex mathematical logic and a knowledge of the database structure is usually  
30 required before a user can define the appropriate search parameters and statements to investigate possible patterns in the data. Another reason is that the crude binary selection process prevents the data files or records being selected on a more discriminatory basis, for example according to the extent that the data agrees or

disagrees with the search parameter or statement. A further reason is that the selected data can be difficult to interpret when presented to the user, particularly when multiple field data files or records are concerned. There are a limited number of ways in which the selected data files or records can be presented including tables,  
 5 lists, graphs, charts etc. When multiple field data files or records are presented different comparisons between the various files or records for each of the data fields may be necessary in order for a pattern to be identified in the selected data. Multiple field data files or records also present a similar problem if the selected data is sorted according to a value associated with one or more of the data fields since the data  
 10 must be presented for comparison for each respective data field into which the data is sorted.

In the context of the present invention it is to be understood that the term data file relates to any group of data that can be linked together by a common parameter. In the above mentioned call database a data file may comprise all the call  
 15 data relating to a particular customer, for example.

According to an aspect of the invention there is provided a method of selecting information stored in a data storage system, said method comprising the steps of:-

- defining at least one sort statement;
- 20 determining the value of a relevance parameter for each data file in the stored information in respect of the or each sort statement;
- defining at least one sort statement site on a display means, wherein a sort statement site represents a respective sort statement;
- representing the data files as elements on the display means;
- 25 effecting movement of at least one element from an initial position on the display means towards one or more sort statement sites, the movement of respective elements being determined in accordance with the relevance parameter for their associated data files in respect of each statement so that differences in the data files cause the elements to move relative to one another, thereby to provide a visual  
 30 indication of the data files being sorted; and
- selecting at least one data file according to the position on the display means of its respective element.

This allows each of the data files to be represented visually as an element moving on the display means. Patterns in the data are readily recognisable since each element moves in accordance with the relevance of the sort statements to the data file it represents. In this way differences between respective data files can be  
5 observed on the display means as relative movements between the respective elements. Thus, hidden patterns in the data are easily identified by observing groups of elements moving in a similar way on the display means. The selecting means allows these groups of elements to be selected so that the respective data files can be accessed and analysed.

10 A major advantage of the method of the present invention is that the movement of the elements is determined by the relevance of the respective sort statements to the data files. In this way the data files are represented according to the extent they agree or disagree with the sort statements. This overcomes the problem of selection based on binary sort statements. In this respect the system is  
15 suitable for users with only moderate levels of mathematical skill. A further advantage is that a plurality of sort statements can be applied to the data files simultaneously such that the elements move according to the effect of all the sort statements on the respective data files. This allows the user to create logic statements according to the position of the respective sort statements on the display means.

20 Preferably, said method further comprises the step of accessing data in a selected data file.

In preferred embodiments, the step of determining the value of the relevance parameter for each data file, for each sort statement, is normalised. This is done by identifying the most relevant data file for each sort statement, assigning it a  
25 maximum relevance parameter value such as 100% and determining respective normalised values for the rest of the data files based on said maximum relevance parameter value. This enables the respective movements of the elements to be readily determined.

The step of moving the elements may comprise the step of determining a  
30 movement vector for each element based on the magnitude of the normalised values of the respective data file and the direction of relevant sort parameter sites relative to the element. In this way the position of the sort statement sites affects the

operation and user options and a read/write database 176 for storing user defined data.

The data held in database 172 comprises data relating to the user interface used for presenting information to the user on the display means of the client terminal  
5 156. This data comprises the definition of the screen layout, data relating to the presentation of user options and data relating to all user interface functions including data identification, selection and access for example. The data held in the database 174 comprises data relating to user selection options including the sort parameters available to be used in data sorting and selection, scaling factors and the like for use  
10 in a visual presentation and data filter parameters available to reduce the amount of data prior to sorting, for example. The database 176 stores data that has either been defined by the user such as sort statements comprising one or more of the parameters in database 174, or data that the user has selected for analysis, for example.

15 The processors 170 comprise a first processor 180 which is capable of reading data from database 166 and restructuring the data into a series of customer files for subsequent use. The restructured data is stored in the database 168 by the processor 180. A second processor 182 provides a data filter. Data from the database 168 is filtered in processor 182 according to user defined filter parameters  
20 selected by the user of the system. The user defined filter parameters are stored in the database 176 following user selection and accessed by the processor 182. The filter data is stored in the database 168 by the processor 182. A third processor 184 in the form of a sort statement generator is provided for generating one or more sort statements, that is a sort statement comprising one or more sort parameters selected  
25 by the user from the sort parameter options in the database 174. The processor 184 stores the user defined sort statements in the database 176. A fourth processor 186 is provided for determining the value of a relevance parameter for each customer file in respect of each sort statement based on the relevance of the sort parameter to the customer file. In this respect processor 186 is capable of reading the post-filtered  
30 customer files from database 168 and storing the relevance values to the database 176. A fifth processor 188 comprises a position generator for establishing a position on the display means to be associated with each sort statement. The fifth processor receives data from the database 174 regarding the options the user may use in

defining the positions. These options are available to the user through the user interface. The user also has the option of defining the position manually in which case selection of the positions is controlled by the processor 188. A sixth processor 190 provides a visual signal processor for representing the customer data files as elements on one or more pixels on the display means of the user's client terminal 156. The sixth processor is capable of receiving data from the fourth and fifth processors and moving the elements by a number of pixels towards one or more of the sites in order to visually represent the data files being sorted. The visual signal processor 190 has a motion pause function for pausing the motion of the elements on the display means and a zoom function for zooming in on a particular area of the display means. A seventh processor 192 comprises a data selector for user defined selection of customer data files according to the position of the elements on the display means. The data selector allows the user to select one or more records at a time for immediate access of the data or for storage in the database 176 for subsequent access. An eight processor 194 provides a data access processor for accessing the data selected by the user.

With reference now to Figure 3, the flow chart represents a data selection method according to an embodiment of the invention for identifying patterns in data held in a computer database. In one embodiment the method is implemented on the computer based system comprising a client-server network as described above.

In the call database 166 the call records comprise data fields relating to the time, duration, destination, type, cost, etc, of the call together with a field for a unique customer identification code. The customer identification code is provided for cross-referencing to a schedule in the database for identifying the customer making the call. The schedule includes customer details such as name, address, city, county, postal district, ISDN connection?, etc.

In the first step 10 in the flow chart the data held on the call record database is restructured into a series of much smaller customer files. The database is restructured so that each customer file includes static data comprising the customer data previously held in the customer schedule and transaction data comprising the call records for that customer. Step 10 is a pre-processing step for restructuring the data into a more appropriate format for use in the subsequent steps and is carried out



straightforward since the sort parameters are compared on a binary basis with the static data of the file to determine whether the file is relevant or not to that statement. If the sort statement comprises parameters which relate to static data and parameters which relate to transactional data, the relevant static data of the file is first compared with the relevant static data sort parameters before the transaction data of the file is compared with the relevant transaction data sort parameters. That is to say each file is passed through a data filter to determine whether its static data complies with the static data sort parameters prior to comparison with the transactional data. If the static data of a file does not comply, further processing of the file is halted for that sort statement. If there is compliance or the sort statement consists exclusively of sort parameters which relate to the transactional data, the transactional data is compared with the transactional data sort parameters. This comparison involves counting the number of call records which comply with the transactional data sort parameters in the sort statement.

The above process is repeated for each sort parameter statement for each customer file. Once all the files have been compared the value of a relevance parameter is determined for each data file in respect of each sort statement, that is the files are assigned values representing the relevance of the sort statements to respective the files. If a sort statement comprises only sort parameters which relate to static data the value of the relevance parameter for the sort statement will be either 100% or 0%, that is yes or no. For example, if a sort statement were framed to ask the question "does the customer have an ISDN connection" the outcome would be either yes or no. If on the other hand the sort statement comprises sort parameters which relate to transactional data the value of the relevance parameter for the sort statement will have a value between 0% and 100%. The process of determining the value of the relevance parameter for a sort statement comprising transactional data sort parameters to a customer file involves the step of identifying the most relevant file for that sort statement, that is the file having the most records relevant to that statement, and then determining a normalised percentage value based on the number of records counted for the file and the number of records counted for the most relevant file. For example, if a sort statement is framed to ask the question "total number of calls under 3 minutes" and a file comprising 66 calls is found to be the most relevant a file comprising 33 calls will have a relevance value of 50%. The

most relevant file will have a value of 100% indicating that it is very strongly associated with the sort statement. Thus, all the files are given a percentage value corresponding to how strongly associated they are with each of the sort statements defined in step 16. This data is stored for further analysis in step 22. Alternatively, 5 the step of determining the value of the relevance parameter for a sort statement in respect of each file involves the step of determining a value based on the number of transactional records counted for the file and the total number of transactional records in the file. For example, if the sort statement is framed to ask the question "total number of calls under 3 minutes", a file comprising 33 calls of less than 3 10 minutes out of a total of 100 calls will have a relevance value of 33%.

Patterns in the data are investigated by the user according to the method steps that follow. In step 24 all or selected ones of the sort statements are visually represented on the display means. As shown in Figure 4, the sort parameters are allocated a respective site 100 on the display means corresponding to a point on the 15 circumference of a circle 102. The positions of the respective sort statement sites are determined either interactively by the user or automatically by a position generator in the system, but in either case the positions are capable of being moved around the circumference by the user if desired. The sites are distinguished from each other by the use of different colours or shapes etc, which also relate the sites to their 20 respective sort statements by means of a legend displayed on the display means.

At this stage each of the customer files stored in step 22 is represented as an element 104 on the display means at an initial position 106 corresponding to a pixel or group of pixels at the centre of the circle.

Once the user is content with the position of the respective sites, movement 25 of the elements is effected by a user command in step 26. The elements move from the initial position 106 towards the sort parameter sites. Movement of the elements is determined according to the relevance of the selected sort statements to the respective customer files as determined in step 20, and the relative position of the sites to the elements. Differences in the data held on the customer files causes the 30 elements to move relative to one another. In this way the user is presented with a visual indication of the customer files being sorted according to the sort statements defined in step 16.

movement in x direction =  $kA(X-x)/\sqrt{(X-x)^2 + (Y-y)^2}$ ; and

movement in y direction =  $kA(Y-y)/\sqrt{(X-x)^2 + (Y-y)^2}$ ;

5            wherein the net resultant movement vector is the sum of movements due to all the sites.

The elements continue to move until they come to rest either at a point of equilibrium where the component movement vectors balance or at a site the element is most strongly associated with, that is to say the site associated with the most relevant sort statement for the element as determined in 20. In this respect it will be understood that the actual movement of the elements in 26 is of more importance to the user than the final position of the elements. Since all the elements move simultaneously the system and method of the present invention allow the user to identify patterns in the data held on the database by identifying groups of elements which move together on the same or similar trajectories.

The system is further provided with selection means so that the user can interactively select groups of elements in step 28. In addition pause means are provided so that the elements can be selected either while they are moving or when movement is temporarily suspended on the display means by the user. Once an element or group of elements have been selected in step 28 the user is able to access the static and data relating to the transactional data in the customer files represented by the selected elements in step 30.

With reference now to Figures 4 and 5, in one example of the method of the present invention one of the sort statements is defined in 16 to ask the question "percentage of calls to destination A". This sort statement is visually represented at site 108 on the perimeter of the circle 102 in step 24. In a similar way a second sort statement is defined to ask the question "percentage of calls to destination B". This statement is visually represented at site 110. Finally, a third statement is defined to ask the question "percentage ISDN calls". This sort statement is visually represented at site 112. In this example the sort statements sites 108, 110 and 112 are equally spaced about the circumference of the circle. As shown in Figure 5, the elements 104 are initially positioned at the centre of the circle occupying a single pixel or group of pixels prior to movement in step 26.

As can best be seen with reference to Figure 6, when the elements are moved in step 26 individual elements move relative to one another. The position of the elements in Figure 6 represents say one hundred movement steps. A first element 114 represents a customer file comprising transaction data comprising 25% of calls to destination A, 0% of calls to destination B and 0% of calls by ISDN. Element 114 thus moves towards the sort statement site at 108 at a rate of 25% of the predetermined maximum number of pixels per step. A second element 116 represents a customer file comprising transaction data comprising 50% of calls to destination A, 25 % of calls to destination B and 0% by ISDN. Thus, element 116 is simultaneously attracted to site 108 at a rate of 50% of the maximum number of pixels per step and to site 110 at a rate of 25% of the maximum number of pixels per step. A third element 118 represents a customer file comprising transaction data comprising 5% of calls to destination A, 5% of calls to destination B and 100% of calls by ISDN. Thus, element 118 is simultaneously attracted to site 108 by 5%, to site 110 by 5% and to site 112 by 100%. A fourth element 120 represents a customer file comprising transaction data comprising 40% calls to destination A, 40% of calls to destination B and 0% calls by ISDN. Element 120 is thus attracted to sites 108 and 110 by equal amounts and moves on a trajectory which represents a locus equidistant from sites 108 and 110. When the visualisation is complete element 120 will come to rest in a position indicated at 122 in Figure 6 which is mid way between the sites 108 and 110. Finally, a fifth element 124 represents a customer file comprising transaction data comprising 50% of calls to destination A, 50% of calls to destination B, and 50% of calls by ISDN. Element 124 is equally attracted to all three sites and since the sites are equally spaced, the resultant net movement vector is zero and therefore the element remains at the centre of the circle.

In Figure 6 it will be appreciated that those groups of elements moving along similar trajectories at similar speeds represent customer files having similar characteristics as far as the sort statements represented by the sites 108, 110 and 112 are concerned. In this way patterns in the data can be identified by the user selecting groups of similarly moving elements. In Figure 6, the user might select the group of elements in the region of element 114 by defining an outline 126 around the group of elements of interest. In the present embodiment the user moves a cursor over the display means to draw an outline around the elements. The elements are

- selected by the user effecting a selection command once the outline is defined. Additionally or alternatively individual elements may be selected by the user identifying an element of interest by moving a cursor to the position occupied by the element on the display means and effecting a selection command. In order to assist
- 5 the user in selecting elements the system further comprises a zoom function which allows a selected window 134 on the display means to be enlarged for visual enhancement and displayed on the display means as shown at 130. The window 134 is defined by the user moving a cursor over the display means and indicating the area of interest by selecting opposing corners of a rectangular area to be enlarged.
- 10 Data in the selected data files is accessed either by being displayed on the display means at the time of selection in region 132, or is just identified and then stored for further sorting using a different set of sort statements or using the same sort statements but using different relative positions on the circle for the respective sites.
- 15 The system of the present invention allows the sites to be re-positioned and sort statements added or de-selected by the user even when the data is being processed and the elements are being moved in step 26. In this way, the user is able to control the visual sorting of the records if no discernible patterns emerge in the data at an early stage in the visual sorting process.
- 20 In a further embodiment of the present invention, the user is presented with a choice of scaling factors to be applied to the movement vectors for each movement step. In one example the scaling factors relate the strength of attraction of a site to the distance of the respective elements from the site so that the elements appear to speed up as they approach the site. This type of scaling is analogous to the attraction
- 25 of a magnet. Expressed another way the scaling factors define landscapes over the region of the display means, that is to say the scaling factors act as either positive or negative gradients with respect to the elements. In this way the speed of an element is affected by its position on the display means such that a positive gradient will cause the element to move slower and a negative gradient will cause the element to
- 30 move faster. An example includes a landscape of scaling factors based on concentric contour lines positioned about the centre of the circle 102 which represent either a valley or hill type distribution for slowing down or speeding up the motion of the

elements. The system preferably comprises a plurality of pre-defined scaling factor maps of the above sort for selection by the user.

It will be appreciated that the method and system of the present invention allows data to be sorted and accessed in a manner which readily allows patterns to  
5 be identified, particularly in large quantities of data such as the call database described. The ability to position and reposition the sort statement sites allows complex analytical questions to be framed. By selectively positioning the sort statement sites relative to one another data can be sorted according to logic AND, OR or Exclusive OR (XOR) combinations of the sort statements. For example, an element  
10 which moves rapidly to a site will occupy a position representing a logic XOR indicating that the data file is more strongly associated with that site; an element which is positioned between two sites will occupy a position representing a logic AND since the data file is equally attracted to both sites; and an element which remains substantially at the centre of the circle will be equally or NOT attracted to all  
15 the sites.

It will be appreciated that the present invention is not limited to the above mentioned embodiments but also includes variations to these embodiments which would be readily apparent to the skilled addressee. For example, the invention is not limited to accessing data in a call database. Indeed the invention is suitable for  
20 identifying patterns in any collection of data regardless of type or form. Moreover, it will be understood that the order of the method steps concerning the step of defining the sort parameter sites and the step of determining the relevance of the sort parameters to the customer data files can be interchanged without departing from the scope of the invention. Similarly, the step of displaying the elements can be  
25 interchanged with these steps without departing from the scope of the present invention.

## CLAIMS:

1. A method of selecting information stored in a data storage system, said  
5 method comprising the steps of:-
  - defining at least one sort statement;
  - determining the value of a relevance parameter for each data file in the  
stored information in respect of the or each sort statement;
  - defining at least one sort statement site on a display means, wherein a sort  
10 statement site represents a respective sort statement;
  - representing the data files as elements on the display means;
  - effecting movement of at least one element from an initial position on the  
display means towards one or more sort statement sites, the movement of respective  
elements being determined in accordance with the relevance parameter for their  
15 associated data files in respect of each statement so that differences in the data files  
cause the elements to move relative to one another, thereby to provide a visual  
indication of the data files being sorted; and
  - selecting at least one data file according to the position on the display means  
of its respective element.
- 20 2. A method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of accessing data  
in the selected data file.
3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the step of determining  
25 the value of the relevance parameter for each data file, for each sort statement,  
comprises the step of identifying the most relevant data file for each sort statement,  
assigning it a maximum relevance parameter value and determining respective  
normalised values for the rest of the data files based on said maximum relevance  
parameter value.
- 30 4. A method according to claim 3 wherein the step of moving the elements  
comprises the step of determining a movement vector for each element based on the

magnitude of the normalised values of the respective data file and the direction of relevant sort statement sites relative to the element.

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the step of determining a movement  
5 vector for each element comprises the step of determining a component movement  
vector for the element in respect of each sort statement based on the magnitude of  
the respective normalised value of the respective data file for the sort statement and  
the direction of the respective sort statement site to that element, and summing the  
component movement vectors.
- 10 6. A method according to claim 4 or claim 5 wherein the elements move in  
steps and a movement vector is determined for each step.
7. A method according to claim 6 wherein the display means comprises an array  
15 of pixels and the movement vectors determine which pixels respective elements are  
moved to in each step.
8. A method according to any one of claims 4 to 7 further comprising the step  
of applying scaling factors to the respective movement vectors according to the  
20 respective positions of the elements on the display means.
9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the step of applying scaling factors  
comprises the step of selecting a scaling factor area distribution.
- 25 10. A method according to any preceding claim wherein the step of defining the  
or each sort statement comprises the step of displaying a list of available sort  
parameters on the display means and selecting a set of sort parameters from the list.
11. A method according to claim wherein the step of defining the or each sort  
30 statement site comprises the step of selecting a respective position on the display  
means which correspond to a point on the circumference of a circle.



12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the initial position of the elements is defined at the centre of the circle.

13. A method according to any preceding claim wherein each element moves  
5 from its initial position towards a site which represents the most relevant sort statement for the respective data file.

14. A method according to any preceding claim further comprising the step of storing the selected data files.

10

15. A method according to any preceding claim further comprising the step of pre-selecting at least one sub-class of data files to be sorted.

16. A method according to any preceding claim further comprising the step of pre-  
15 formatting the data files to be sorted.

17. A system for selecting information stored in a data storage system, said system comprising:-

a display means;

20 a sort statement generator for generating at least one sort statement;

a position generator for positioning respective sort statement sites on the display means;

a data processor for determining the value of a relevance parameter for each data file in the stored information in respect of the or each sort statement;

25 a visual signal processor for representing the data files as elements on the display means and for simulating movement of at least one element from an initial position on the display means towards one or more sort statement in accordance with the relevance parameter for the associated data file in respect of each statement so that differences in the data files cause the elements to move relative to one another  
30 and provide a visual indication of the data files being sorted; and

a data selector for selecting at least one data file according to the position on the display means of its respective element.

Fig 1

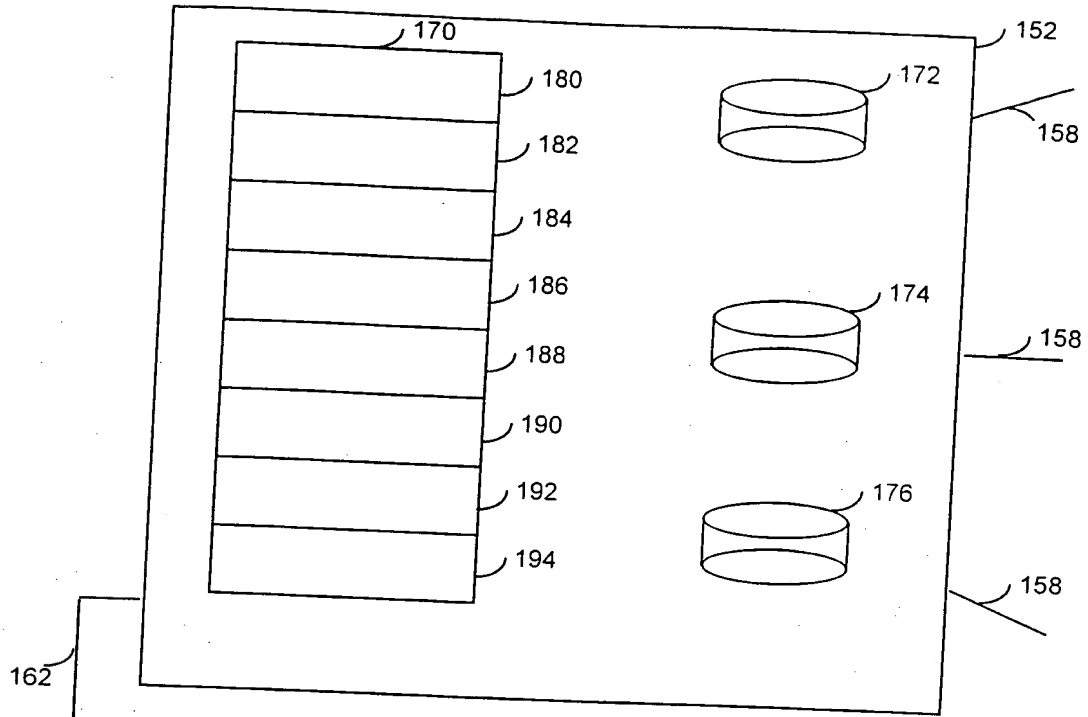
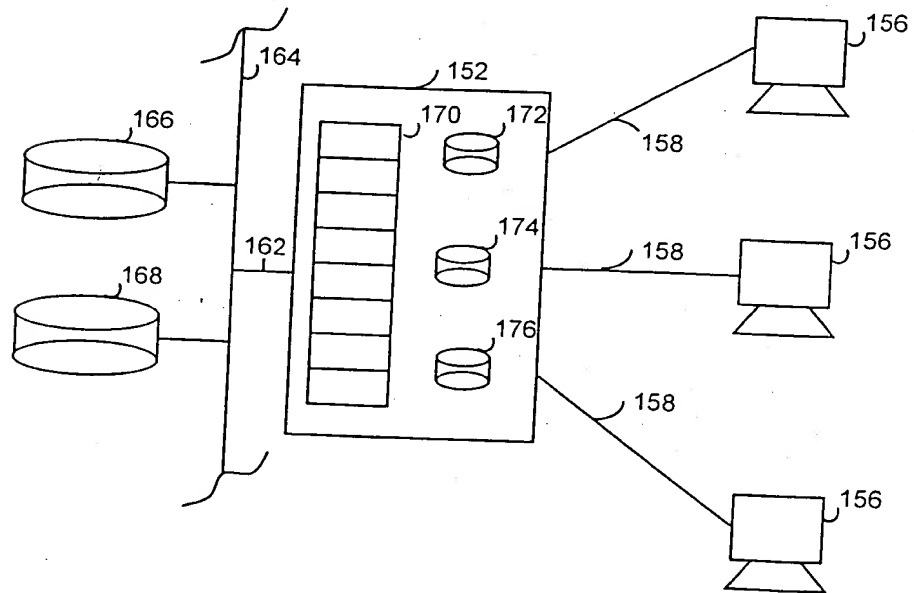


Fig 2



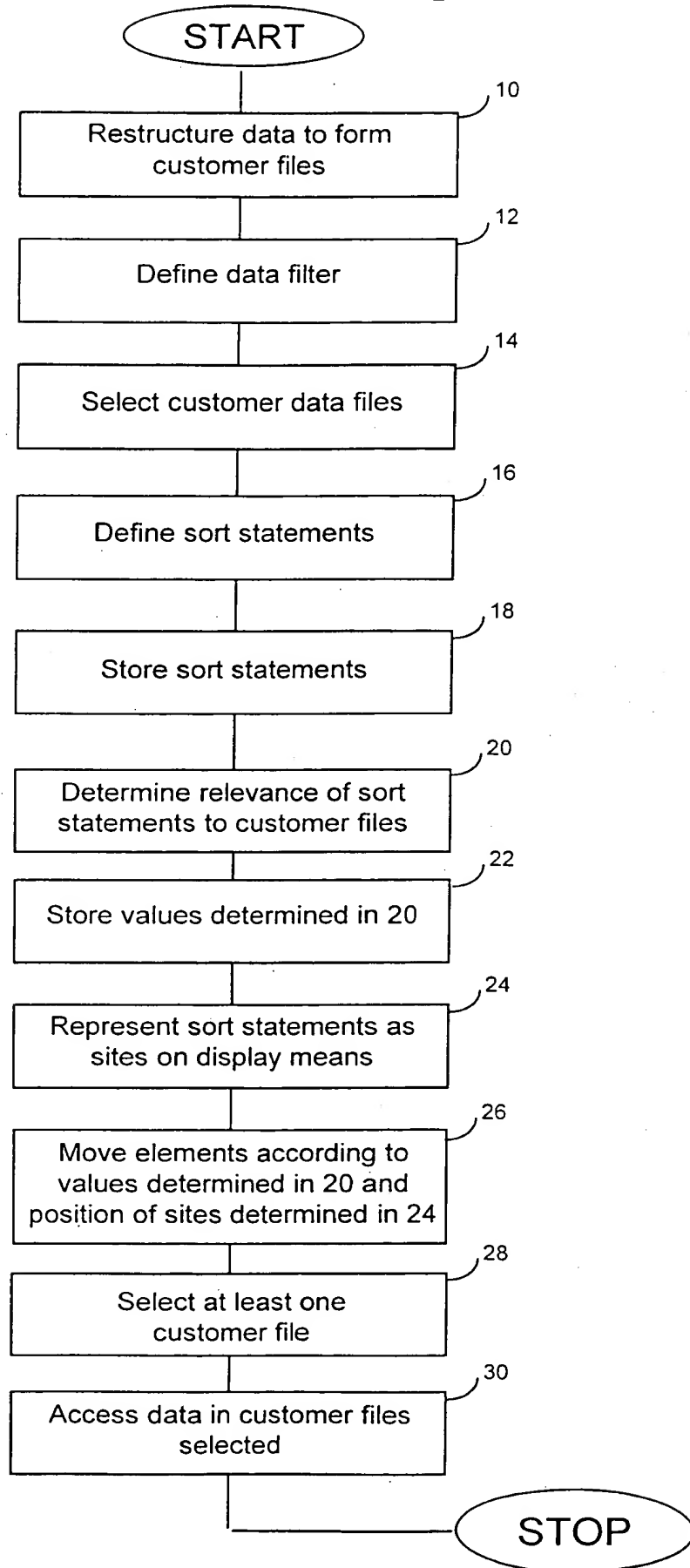
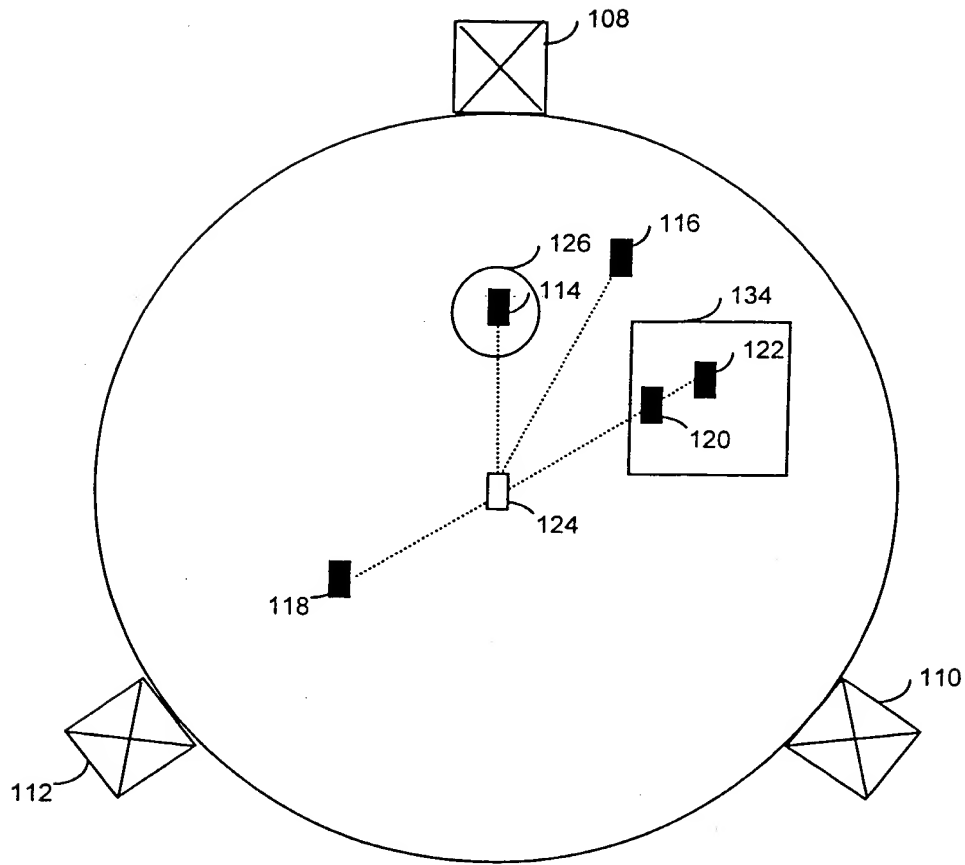
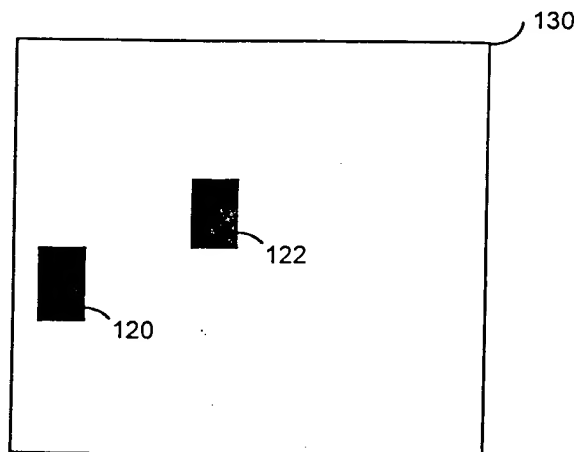


Fig 6



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Customer XYZ  
 Address .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 10% calls to A  
 45% calls to B  
 30% before 13:00  
 12% by ISDN  
 .....  
 .....



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